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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 14, 1922.

WHAT CONGRESS IS OR IS NOT DOING
JUSTICES LEAD IN CRITICISM
WRIT AGAINST COMMISSION
THE "EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE"
THE RAILROAD STRIKE

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 233—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workers No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chaffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.



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Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a.m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embacadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a.m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druil's Hall, 44 Page.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a.m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangle Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p.m., 1256 Market St.
Waiters—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922

No. 24

What Congress Is or Is Not Doing

Each month the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor make a detailed report of what Congress is doing legislatively. The provisions of the bills that are either inimical or beneficial to the interests of labor and the people are set forth. Following is a summary of measures now before Congress which are of vital interest to not only the wage earners but all the people except the privileged few. If you desire further information you will find the complete report of the Legislative Committee in the June issue of the American Federationist.

Consideration of constructive legislation has been postponed until the reactionary members of Congress enact the legislation they promised to secure their election in 1920. In fact, they are being prodded by the contributors to their election. Just after the holidays it was noticed that certain members, fearful of the results of the next election, were beginning to weaken on some of the legislation desired by the big interests. Therefore, they were served with notice that not a dollar would be contributed to their campaign funds this year.

One of the ultimatums served on the members who were growing faint-hearted was signed by William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association. In it he stated:

"An election is coming next November. The entire House of Representatives will be re-elected, and also one-third of the Senate. The Republican and the Democratic orators will be demanding the re-election of most of the present members, and campaign treasurers will be passing the hat. Let us now serve notice to the bagmen of both parties that industry will not contribute to a party leadership which is incapable of controlling its own members and which has a dominating element flatly antagonistic to industry. Every manufacturer should serve notice on his local leader, whether Democrat or Republican, that until industry is treated fairly, and until the domination of agriculture is eliminated, until the bonus bill wrecking crew has been subdued, and until all classes are on a parity before Congress, there will be no contributions for political purposes. Men and women in industry, whether as employers or employees, have been contributing to political parties for many years. Let us now see what the effect will be of a refusal to pay political collections, the money so saved to be used to protect industry from the politicians who are using those very collections to set up a class government in Washington."

This had a magical effect on certain Senators and Representatives. There is no doubt of this, for Barr on May 4 modified the original ultimatum by saying in a weekly letter to the members of that organization:

"Those who are asked to contribute to political parties or to the campaign funds of individual candidates should not make a hard and fast rule of 'no contributions.' . . . In the case of individual candidates there should be a disposition to subscribe when the candidate is of a character that should have the approval of thinking men. . . .

It is only where a party has obviously surrendered to a particular class that the blanket discrimination must be leveled. . . . It remains for every man who is appealed to for campaign contributions to determine whether in withholding contributions he is punishing the

enemies of business or whether he is merely punishing the few in the party who are antagonistic to business, and who are equally antagonistic to the party leaders with which they appear to be affiliated."

According to the program, those who have been weak in their support of sumptuary legislation now show a disposition to carry out their pledges. This can be seen in the proposal to railroad the ship subsidy and the sales tax legislation, two of the most reactionary measures that could be devised.

Labor has no money to influence legislation either by contributing to campaign funds or to lose by playing poker with those who control legislation. It must appeal to the voters to lay aside partisanship and selfish interests and vote for men who will be true to the people. Therefore, it is a long road and a rocky road that beneficial legislation has to travel before it secures enough support to become laws.

This is especially true of reclamation legislation, which would be of the greatest benefit to the nation as it would give almost immediate employment to many thousands. But the edict has gone forth that neither Congress nor the government will do anything to relieve unemployment. Therefore any legislation having for its purpose the bettering of the economic conditions of the millions of idle is thrown on the legislative shelf and permitted to remain there with no intention of its consideration.

Ship Subsidy.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its session beginning May 10 considered the Ship Subsidy Bill and made a careful analysis of its provisions. It was found to be most inimical to the interests of the people. A resolution was adopted and sent to the Joint Committee on Commerce and Marine and Fisheries of the House and Senate. We are advised this resolution will be published in this issue of the American Federationist.

Mr. A. D. Lasker, head of the largest advertising agency in the United States and chairman of the Shipping Board, has been selected to pave the way through Congress for the Ship Subsidy Bill. He is handling the measure in the same way he would handle the sale of a job lot of shoes or other articles of commerce. He has told the members of Congress that it is not necessary for them to know anything about it; that the President wants it, and that is sufficient. He has endeavored to secure the support of labor, but could give no satisfactory reason why the wage earners should give their approval to anything that would be detrimental to labor and the people.

Immigration.

The 3 per cent immigration law has been extended to June 30, 1924. A bill had been passed in the House providing for its expiration on June 30, 1923. As the next session of Congress adjourns March 4, 1923, and only appropriation bills are likely to be considered, it was thought it would be impossible to secure an absolute restriction law. Therefore President Gompers wrote to each member of the immigration committee of the Senate, pointing out the dangers if the 3 per cent law was not extended to 1924, which would give Congress plenty of time to enact a proper immigration law. In his letter to the members of the committee, President

Gompers pointed out three plans for the restriction of immigration. These were: Absolute restriction, the 3 per cent law to be made permanent or that it be extended to June 30, 1924.

The immigration question in the next decade will be one of the greatest issues before the American people. Therefore every effort should be made to keep the dangers in the question before our people and members of Congress.

Retirement.

H. R. 11212, by Representative Fairfield, and S. 3493, by Senator Sterling, are companion bills providing for the protection of employees of the government in their retirement benefits if discharged after sixty years of age and having been employed fifteen years. Representative Fairfield submitted a resolution providing for its immediate consideration. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of other organizations interested have urged members of the committee on rules to act upon the resolution of Representative Fairfield as soon as possible.

Sales Tax.

The attempt to keep the sales tax continually before the people in order, by attrition, to remove the obstacles to its adoption proved unavailing. Therefore the word has gone forth to the publicity agents that they must ignore the term "sales tax" and keep before the people as much as possible the term "bonus tax." Its sponsors now hope to place it in the soldiers' bonus bill. Officials of the American Legion, however, have declared that the soldiers are against the sales tax. But notwithstanding this it is believed by those who wish to relieve the well-to-do of taxation that it can be forced through as a "bonus tax."

Panama Canal Zone Employees.

H. R. 10646, providing for the restoration to the employees of the Panama Canal Zone of conditions taken away by order of Secretary Denby, is being opposed by Chairman Winslow of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Repeated requests that hearings be given have been refused. Finally Chairman Winslow offered to permit W. C. Hushings, representing the Canal Zone employees, to appear before a few members of the committee in a star chamber session to explain the provisions of the bill. Mr. Hushings refused to agree to this. Then Chairman Winslow said that some day he would call an open hearing, but up to May 20 he had taken no action.

Department of Labor.

Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of Governmental Departments, has made his report to the President and the latter is now endeavoring to harmonize the members of the cabinet with the changes it is proposed to make. While three members of the Senate and three members of the House comprise the committee they were not taken into the confidence of Mr. Brown. However, after he had submitted a report to the President the latter called the members of the committee to the White House for a conference. Mr. Brown, who was imported from Toledo, Ohio, where he has been a political boss, to reorganize the government departments, has recommended a department of welfare. So far as known it will be composed of education, public health and veterans' relief divisions. The Children's Bureau and Naturalization Bureau are

to be taken from the Department of Labor. It also has been tentatively decided to add the Federal Board for Vocational Education, but this may be changed. All the governmental bureaus pertaining to soldiers will be incorporated in the new department. The war and navy departments are to be united under the name of the Department of National Defense. The American Federation of Labor maintains that the Department of Labor should not be weakened in any way by the transfer of a single division to any other department.

Naturalization.

A companion bill to H. R. 10861, by Representative Johnson of Washington, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Shortridge. It is known as S. 3403. This is a most dangerous measure. It provides that all immigrants shall register each year. In the event that they do anything objectionable to some judge they can be deported. For instance, should they cease work to compel employers to pay adequate wages the proposed law could be used to deport them. If they had been naturalized their citizenship could be taken away and they could be deported. Only a few days ago a judge in Pittsburgh refused to naturalize a number of miners because, he said, they were on strike. The bill is the outgrowth of the sentiment it has been endeavored to create in favor of a law compelling all residents in the United States to file their finger prints with the Department of Justice. The bill should be defeated and every effort made for its defeat.

Coolie Labor for Hawaii.

Agents of the Hawaiian sugar planters are again becoming active in their efforts to have the coolie bill considered by the Senate Committee on Immigration. Senator Dillingham is said to be in favor of the bill. Whether his friendship for the measure is influenced by his regard for the sugar planters or for Mr. Walter Dillingham, chairman of the so-called labor emergency committee of Hawaii, a relative, has not yet been determined. Some of the senators believe that the matter will not be brought up until after election. They claim that Senator New's declaration in favor of admitting 50,000 Chinese to Hawaii had much to do with his defeat in the recent primaries. Therefore the success of the coolie bill may depend upon the result of the elections.

Labor and Farmers Protected.

Through the watchfulness of Representative John I. Nolan of California a scheme of the reactionaries to eliminate from the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice the clause prohibiting the use of any of the funds for the prosecution of labor and the farmers under the anti-trust act was prevented. When the bill was submitted to the House for action it was discovered that the exemption clause had been omitted. Representative Johnson of Kentucky presented an amendment to include the exemption clause in the bill. It was defeated. A few days later Representative Nolan delivered a scathing denunciation of the members of the House for their defeat of the Johnson amendment. The exemption clause was again submitted and adopted by a vote of 102 yeas to 56 nays.

Protection for Railway Men.

S. 3532, by Senator Robinson, for the protection of persons employed on railway baggage and express cars provides that after July 1, 1925, the cars used for transporting baggage and express in interstate commerce shall be of such construction of steel or equally indestructible material. They must be heated, lighted and kept in sanitary condition by the railroad companies under penalty of a fine not to exceed \$500.

SAML. GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Don't follow the crowd if you want to be a leader, but lead the crowd to boost for the union label, shop card, and working button.

JUSTICES LEAD IN CRITICISM.

"Members of the Supreme Court themselves have administered much severer criticism of their associates and their court than anything that I have ever uttered against them," declared Mr. La Follette in the United States Senate in a speech along the same lines he delivered at the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati.

In giving notice that he would submit an amendment to the constitution that will check court usurpation, the Wisconsin lawmaker said:

"When I present it, or shortly thereafter, I am going to make to the Senate an argument in support of the proposed amendment. I am going to review in that argument all of the decisions of the Supreme Court from the beginning of the Government down to the present time in which the court has declared unconstitutional the acts of the legislative branch of the government.

"I am going to submit an analysis of these decisions. I propose to show that the Supreme Court has departed from the position allotted to them by the founders of this government to interpret the law and administer justice and that its members have become, in large measure, a legislative body, injecting their views into the acts of Congress and modifying those acts by constructions, in plain violation of the purpose and intent of Congress.

"Indeed, so far have they gone in this respect that members of that court—such men as Justice Harlan, Justice Day and Justice Holmes, men whose views should command the respectful attention of this body—have said that the majority of the court were violating the constitution of the United States; that they were assuming to legislate, when the founders of this government said that Congress alone should legislate and that the Supreme Court should adjudicate the law as written.

"No one, sir, I take it, will assert that there is anything in the constitution which gives the federal courts the right to declare a law unconstitutional. I pause to let that soak in.

"I repeat it. No one, sir, I take it, will assert that there is anything in the constitution which gives the federal courts the right to declare a law unconstitutional.

"The fact is that the federal courts, by their decisions, have worked a complete revolutionary change in our form of government, and it is none the less complete because the change has been made gradually. The conditions which that revolution has created are no longer bearable, sir, and my proposition is simply to proceed in accordance with the law in accordance with the constitution to restore to the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of government the powers and functions which the fathers, in the constitution, declared they should respectively possess and exercise."

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MEISTER & ADOU

WRIT AGAINST COMMISSION.

Through action of women workers in the needle trades in demanding a writ of review against the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, to restrain the Commission from putting into effect the reduction of the minimum wage scale for minors and women from \$16 to \$15 weekly, the cut did not go into effect the 12th of July, as ordered by the Commission. Judge Walter Perry Johnson, sitting for Superior Judge Franklin M. Griffin, Monday granted the writ of review, which tends to temporarily restrain the Commission from enforcing its wage cut order of April 11 last. More than 10,000 women workers of the needle trades alone in the State are, it is said, affected by yesterday's court ruling.

The suit against the Industrial Welfare Commission was brought in the names of Margaret Stump, Isabell Evans, Anna Culberson and Lizzie Poysell, through Attorney Henry Heidelberg, and they say that they bring the suit as representatives of women workers and minors "too numerous to mention," but which are unofficially said to number in excess of 100,000.

In their complaint the women workers allege that in reducing the minimum wage from \$16 to \$15 the commission acted in excess of its powers; that the order was procured by fraud and that the new minimum wage would be entirely inadequate to properly support workers. The complainants allege that the commission failed to hold proper public hearings on the proposed wage reductions at which all parties to the controversy were present; that it failed to take into consideration the actual costs to the workers of the necessities of life and that it allowed the wage board created by the commission to hold secret meetings while taking evidence. The women allege that the new budget takes into consideration a plane of existence rather than in providing a wage which will be sufficient to supply the cost of proper living. They say that \$15 a week is insufficient to properly clothe themselves, subsist, pay for dental and medical services, to have any surplus for amusements, and no margin whatever for saving in case of emergencies arising from lack of employment.

In answering the writ of review granted by Judge Johnson, the Industrial Welfare Commission is asked to make a return to the court of all documents and papers on file in the matter of the wage dispute, and transcripts of all testimony taken in connection with it.

PLANS WORLD UNION.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America has sailed for Copenhagen, where he will attend the meeting of the seamen's unions of the world to be held there in July. Following the Copenhagen meeting Furuseth will tour the world, visiting all of the sailors' organizations for the purpose of effecting a worldwide agreement among seamen.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922.

The workers of this country generally are engaged in a tremendous struggle for the right to live fairly decently. More than half a million coal miners are out on strike and two million railroad workers find themselves between the jaws of a vice, with apparently but one avenue of escape, and that to leave their places in a strike, and a half a million are already out. This is a bad condition of affairs. Is the strike the only weapon left to the workers? If not, what other effective instrument have they to promote their interests? They have a means of gaining their demands that is so simple that they pay little attention to it. We refer to the union label. If 50 per cent of the organized workers were to start tomorrow to demand the label on their purchases, it would be but a short time until they would be in control of industrial conditions, because every gain made would add tremendously to their prestige and power and soon the labor crusher would learn to deal fairly with them. Why they do not see this opportunity and take advantage of it is one of the enigmas of the labor movement.

The lascar standard is now the Lasker standard on American ships! Bunk about the American standard of living is the principal argument decided upon to foist a ship subsidy of hundreds of millions upon the American people. The latest action of the Shipping Board proves it to be bunk. "Bunk" is Chairman Lasker's favorite expression. The Shipping Board has officially fixed the standard of living for American seamen at 65 cents a day, two and a half cents more than the Japanese standard, according to the Board's own statement! "Tell 'em anything, but get the subsidy!" That's the slogan now. It is in line with Lasker's statement that "Congress is not expected to understand this bill." Simultaneously with the Shipping Board's reduction of the seamen's standard of living the majority of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries issued its report, obviously prepared by propagandists without regard to facts, which says: "It is for the country a proud boast that its seamen are better paid and better fed than are those of any other nation, but obviously the shipowner cannot afford to bear the cost of such pay and of such food while he is competing for cargoes in the world's market against vessels manned by cheaper labor." Will Lasker get away with such "bunk"?

The "Educational League"

A short time ago a group of radicals that has been for years scheming to destroy the American labor movement got together and organized what they called "The Trade Union Educational League," ostensibly for the purpose of educating the wage worker. The real idea back of the scheme, of course, was to promote radical doctrines in the name of education. These individuals were aware that all their other schemes had resulted in failure when operated under names which indicated their purpose, and, therefore, they decided that it would be wise to so name their newest attempt as to deceive the workers into the notion that the institution was intended to be of real value to them.

As a matter of fact, however, this group is made up very largely of the same individuals who launched the Industrial Workers of the World movement, the One Big Union movement and other such attempts to destroy the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations. The adherents of the Trade Union Educational League are those who in the past have been loud shouters for the general strike for this, that and the other purpose. Its leaders are men who have always been sure that they could in the twinkling of an eye solve the great problems which have confronted the workers down through the ages. They are certain that they can, without any great difficulty at all, solve the intricate problems that have troubled the world's best minds for centuries, and do it in the space of a few weeks or months. In spite of their confidence, every attempt they have made has resulted in failure, and every time they have been able to induce any considerable part of the organized workers to follow out their schemes disaster has been the result. They never learn anything, however, from their experience, and time after time plunge into one debacle after another. The pitiable thing about the whole thing is that they can always find dupes willing to support them in the wild endeavors and willing to put up the finances necessary to maintain them in the organizing campaigns.

Just now William Z. Foster is traveling throughout the country delivering lectures for the league and collecting large sums of money for his services and expenses, and some of this money is contributed by men and organizations that are not in sympathy with his attempt to destroy the existing labor movement, but have been deceived by the propaganda spread broadcast by the destructionists under the guise of being helpful.

No one in the labor movement would be foolish enough to set up the contention that the American Federation of Labor is a perfect institution or that there is not room for great improvement in it, but one thing is certain, and that is that the crew which launched The Trade Union Educational League has nothing to offer that is better, and until such time as something better is put forward it would be the height of absurdity for the wage workers to destroy the institution that for nearly half a century has been delivering the goods for them. Listening to the advice of the promoters of the one big union would be on a parity with a man out in midstream being persuaded that because his boat was leaking a little he should climb out of it and embark for shore on a shingle. The idea being spread by the radicals through the instrumentality of The Trade Union Educational League is just as absurd as would be the notion that a shingle would hold up the weight of a man in deep water. There is absolutely no merit in the scheme of things they would have the workers take up in the name of progress. Had their schemes been anything of a substantial character, it would not have required the efforts of a lifetime to induce the workers to follow them, because the average American worker is able to analyze their schemes and place a proper value upon them, and he has so analyzed and valued them, and decided them to be worthless.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Two Presidents—Lincoln and Harding—were compared by a special committee which brought in a strong report to the American Federation of Labor convention against all forms of compulsory labor legislation. "It would seem," declared the committee, "that propaganda for industrial feudalism supported by political bureaucracy, has found its way into the white house. It is most regrettable to note the utterances of the President of the United States, wherein he disapproves of labor's reluctant but necessary resort to the right to strike against industrial oppression. It may be well to recall in this connection a most appropriate utterance upon the same subject by another President, Abraham Lincoln, who said: 'I am glad that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike if they want to.'"

The attempt of partisan politicians to discredit President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor because they cannot use him to pull their chestnuts out of the fire will result in no harm to the grand old man. He has been at the head of the labor movement in this country for more than forty years and has never been found wanting in his devotion to the interests of the toilers. He has, times without number, been offered political positions by both of the leading parties, but has always declined with thanks. There is not a man living today who can honestly claim that Gompers is either a Democrat or a Republican, or a member of any other political party. He is a trade unionist and stands always for trade union principles and purposes. The crowning glory of his old age is that he has never permitted himself to be used by politicians.

The officials of a number of International Unions in the United States are at the present time considering the possibility of moving the headquarters of their organizations to Canada as a result of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Coronado case, wherein it was ruled that the funds of unions could be taken for damage resulting from the conduct of members during strikes. The moving of headquarters to Canada would make it necessary for employers in such cases to bring suit in the Dominion and under Canadian law. If such a course is decided upon by the Unions, it will mean the taking out of the United States of millions of dollars now in the banks of this country and will result in great benefit in a financial way to our neighbor on the north. This phase of the situation, perhaps, did not present itself to the greedmongers who were so gleeful over the Coronado decision, else they would not have been so happy over it.

While the tendency of wage scales is downward, it is very noticeable as corporation profits are published that there is no downward tendency in evidence. Earnings of corporations have been uniformly upward during the past two years in spite of the claims of their managers that wages must come down. Why should the wage of the worker be reduced while the income on investments continues to increase? Is that not a fair question? If it is, why should public sympathy be on the side of the employer who desires to reduce the pay of his workers? The answer is that the general public has been deluded into the notion that if wages come down prices to the consumer will be reduced, but many practical illustrations of the fraudulence of this reasoning are now available and the grafters are now endeavoring to persuade the people that other elements have entered into the situation to cause prices to go up in spite of the reduction in the cost of production. The corporations always play the game on the basis of "Heads I win, Tails you lose."

WIT AT RANDOM

Ma—Is the clock running, Willie?

Willie—No, ma; it's just standing still an' waggin' its tail.—Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).

Father—Why is it that you are always at the bottom of the class?

Johnny—It doesn't make any difference, daddy; they teach the same things at both ends.—Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).

Lecturer—Before prohibition, drinking men were lucky if they saved a few nickels. Now they are saving dollars.

Voice from the Rear—They have to, brother. It costs more now.—Colgate Banter.

Wife (at head of stairs, in night-dress)—Is that you, John?

Thick Voice from Dark—Wull, who wuz y' expectin'?—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

He—You look good enough to eat.

Flapper (sweetly)—I do eat! Let's go.

The new minister had asked Al Jones to lead in prayer. It was Al's first experience, but, not wishing to disappoint his new pastor, he complied. Twenty minutes later found him still praying.

The congregation was becoming restless. Finally, from a deacon's pew, there came a loud and devout, "Amen."

Unbending his knees the supplicant exclaimed, "God bless you, deacon! That's the word I've been trying to think of ever since I started!"

Young Wife—Oh, I am so miserable; my husband has been out all the evening, and I haven't the faintest idea where he is.

Experienced Friend—My dear, you mustn't worry. You would probably be twice as miserable if you did know.—London Opinion.

A successful Chautauqua lecturer, who is also a lawyer, was presented to his audience as follows: "I am very glad to introduce to you, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. B., who will give his lecture, 'The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint.' I can imagine only one lecture which might prove more interesting to this audience than the one announced. That would be 'The Trial of a Lawyer from Jesus' Standpoint.'—Everybody's Magazine.

It was in the little but overcrowded classroom of an East Side New York public school. The teacher looked out upon a group of eager faces as she put the question:

"And now, children, can any of you tell me what is a stoic?"

Only one hand went up.

"Does only Abie Glutz know what a stoic is?"

Silence.

"Well, Abie, tell your classmates what is a stoic?"

"Please, teacher," said Abie triumphantly. "A stoic is a boid whot brings it th' babies."—Judge.

Jones had very consistently come home drunk every Saturday night, and his wife had just as consistently received him at the door with a broom and the customary abuse. The neighbors suggested that perhaps kindness would help where harsher methods had failed, and accordingly the next Saturday night she met him at the door and said: "You're late, dear, but I have supper waiting; so just sit down and I'll get your slippers and put them on for you."

Jones winked owlishly, and replied: "Well, go as far as you like, dearie, I'll get hell when I get home anyway!"

MISCELLANEOUS

OUR ROADS.

If you turn west from the sunken river,
And toil through the trees up the mountainside,
You will come upon traces of old roads, fashioned
By folk that long ago lived and died.

Here are the stones of their leaf-choked sluiceways,
And here the tracks that their wheels have worn,
The broken spans of their rotted bridges
Amid a tangle of weed and thorn.

They wind on, these roads, past roof-trees fallen;
Past cairnlike chimneys, forsaken and cold;
Past unpruned orchards where yet in August
The harvest apples hang out their gold.

Where by these roads now the tireless fowler,
Seeking for grouse, through the thickets may stray,
Men once went trudging with cumbrous flintlocks,
Bound for a muster or training day.

Along these roads to the springtime sowing
With a whistle men strode in days gone by;
Now the only music amid the stillness
Is a hidden woodbird's grieving cry.

There, 'round the hearths that were home for
some one,
Cling lilacs in riot and matted grass;
There, where the haymakers passed at sundown,
The shy, wild shapes of the forest pass.

—G. S. B., in the New York Tribune.

UNION LABEL.

By Jack Williams.

Would that it were possible today to bring to every worker in America the full meaning of the high resolve embodied in two simple words that hold the salvation of the masters of the hammer, saw and chisel.

The hardest struggle of union advance is the assembling of the labor mind. A week after union meeting ask any attendant the main points in discussion. Very probably not a word remains in memory.

How do massive corporations hold rule in the labor kingdom? The question answers itself. By preventing scattering of valuable data stored in mind and letter as a background for and against industrial contentions; by the unit assembly of corporative measures against the force of union labor, a mighty force were it not reduced in power by the indirect action of thoughtless workers who are part in that controlling force, but collectively learn not how to help direct it.

A destined settler of industrial wrongs is the Union Label, would but workers read and think. Looking over ads and cuts in labor journals calls to mind the slips made in buys by non-readers. Glance over the ad portion. You'll feel better by the spirit drawn therefrom.

One I'm looking at now certainly determines us to act square. It's an overall ad and reads: "Boss of the Road"—Union made." The look on the bulldog allows of no two meanings. The grin denies deceit and surely portrays the commanding wield attached to the Union Label would but union men (yes, I mean union men) keep in touch with its appeals; would they but simply obey union duties and listen to its calls in battle against odds that command wealth, learning and bought legislative influence in opposition to the big issue awaiting adjustment.

Silence has proven its worth above noise in all realms of endeavor. The Union Label contains that silent power and is the greatest weapon ever raised in defense of labor. For the sake of the cause we've sworn allegiance to, let's be real union men and obey its moderate demands.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The stated meeting of Typographical Union for July will be held Sunday, the 16th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. The routine work to be disposed of, including action on the union's participation in the Labor Day celebration, warrants the attendance of every member.

"A Noble Fragment"—the most interesting, valuable, highest priced sheet of printing in the State of California—was the chief object of almost reverential observation at the July meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, held last Monday night. There are few men anywhere who would give \$150 for a printed sheet of paper about 11x14 inches in size. Yet this was the price paid by John Henry Nash, one of San Francisco's craftsmen printers, for a single leaf from a genuine Johann Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable type by one of the earliest master printers in 1450-1455, and it is no secret that of all Mr. Nash's valuable specimens of the art preservative of all arts, he prizes this the highest. In addition to this "Noble Fragment," two facsimile volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, as near like the very few original ones as loving artists could make them as regards printing and binding, illuminating, lettering and illustrating, as well as the material—paper, ink and binding material—were also objects of great interest. The members of the club and invited guests who failed to attend this meeting can not be told how much they missed, but, for their benefit and also for that of the faithfully attending members, it is hoped that, at another meeting in the near future, Mr. Nash's generosity will allow further opportunity to view this historical masterpiece of printing.

An open forum was also had at this meeting of the Craftsmen's Club, during which a number of questions of interest to the allied printing industries were discussed by Messrs. Johnck, Wallace Kibbee, Marcus Brower, John Henry Nash,



Charles McIntyre, William H. Wilke, Lewis I. Gardner and others.

What will, perhaps, interest San Francisco printers most was the information imparted at

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the July meeting that the club had won the Zellerbach cup for the best printing display in competition against the Pacific Coast at the Ad Club convention at San Diego in June. The club is making an effort to exhibit the display in San Francisco, and as it unquestionably is the finest show of artistic printing ever presented on the Pacific Coast, if not in the country, it is hoped that it will be successful in finding a suitable place.

In the absence of Hartley E. Jackson, president of the club, Joseph Faunt LeRoy, vice-president, presided at the meeting.

C. M. Williams was elected chairman of the Chronicle Chapel at a meeting held last Tuesday, vice William H. Ellis, who declined to be re-nominated for the office. Mr. Ellis relinquished the chairmanship after having held it for more than four years at great personal sacrifice. The work connected with the office has been exceedingly burdensome since the beginning of the weekly collection of the special assessment in May, 1921, which necessitated the taking of considerable "time off" and the handling of thousands of dollars by Chairman Ellis.

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Local No. 17, at a recent meeting voted unanimously not to call off the strike that was inaugurated last January, when the employers demanded a wage reduction of 12½ per cent. Some game fighters, we'll say!

Frank Vaughn and Clarence Bruegger of the Daily News Chapel, accompanied by their wives, spent several days of last week visiting various mountain resorts in quest of the festive trout. The disciples of Walton weren't a bit backward about telling the News "gang" what they didn't hook. They're two well educated gentlemen who know it pays to be truthful as well as frank.

A recent issue of the Bulletin announces Miss Alice Thompson, daughter of a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, as winner of a contest held by a local theatre in its search for San Francisco's most beautiful blonde. Besides this distinction, the winner also received a cash prize offered by Miss Du Pont, the moving picture star. Among the judges of the beauty contest were Chief of Police Daniel O'Brien and Miss Du Pont, as well as a motion picture director. Being a beautiful blonde is not Miss Thompson's only claim to distinction. She is a talented danseuse, having recently played her first professional en-

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JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent
per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

gagement with a grand opera company at Stanford Stadium, the dancing master of which spoke of her as "having everything" her art requires. In addition to receiving the congratulations of Miss Thompson's many friends, various affairs have been arranged in her honor, one of which, a tea dansant at the Fairmont Hotel by Madame Vought July 17th.

E. M. Blackford, linotypist with the Reeves Publishing Company, and Mrs. Blackford have returned from a few days' outing in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

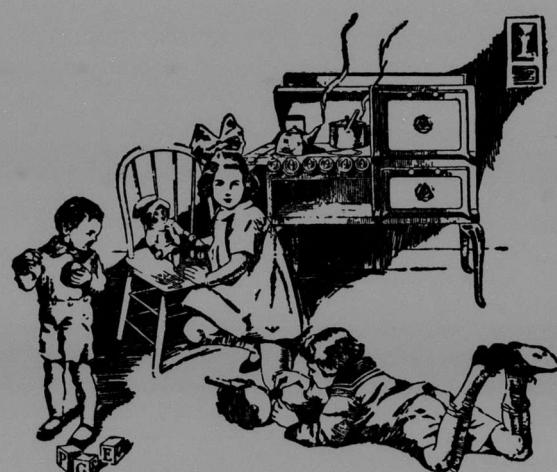
John Moran of the Los Angeles Examiner arrived in San Francisco last Tuesday and dropped into union headquarters to pay his respects to a few of the old-time friends he found there. Mr. Moran declared he would rather spend a week in San Francisco than in any other city on earth. In speaking of old times and old-timers, he said hand composition was being paid for at the rate of "six bits" per thousand ems when he was an apprentice on the Monitor. Mr. Moran entered the printing business in October, 1866. He recalled such old-timers as "Bill" McCabe, now on the New York Herald, and Jim O'Sullivan, who worked on John Nugent's San Francisco Herald; likewise an old-time "comp" named Bradford. On the Monitor in those days were Pete Daly, Johnny Hatch, Charlie Burchfield, Henry Askew and "Bob" Allen. In 1876, during the Hayes-Tilden campaign, Mr. Moran worked with "Bill" McCabe, Harry Cole, Al Murphy, Jerry Galvin, Charlie Payne, L. P. Ward and Ford on the Evening Post. The only daily newspapers of consequence in San Francisco in 1866, according to Moran, were the Alta, Call and Bulletin. The Dramatic Chronicle and the Figaro, he said, were small sheets and didn't "cut much ice" in those days. Then there was another publication called Town and Stage, published by Lawrence Barrett, the great tragedian. Mr. Moran remembers that, during the earthquake in 1868, the printers on the Evening Bulletin rushed into the street with their

typesticks half full of type in their hands, and that Pete Daly, then working on the Bulletin, put his copy in his pocket. The Bulletin, at the time of the 1868 "jiggle," was paying its printers \$5 per day, and the men refused to return to work until they were promised double price, said Mr. Moran. He's going to spend every minute of his time in San Francisco if circumstances will permit. Mr. Moran is about the youngest old man one would meet in a day's travel on the 21st of June, with the possible exception of Frank ("Kid") Wandress, and we're leaving it to "them" two to settle the question.

Official information from Salt Lake City is to the effect that conditions in the printing industry there are such that all traveling typographers should cut that city from their list of contemplated stopping points. In other words, you are warned to STAY AWAY FROM SALT LAKE CITY!

A new daily newspaper has recently made its appearance in Monterey, and rumor has it that the proprietors are the gentlemen who for a number of years have successfully conducted the San Jose Mercury—former Congressman E. A. Hayes and J. O. Hayes. The establishment of this daily publication fills a long-felt want in Monterey and vicinity, and the success of the venture is practically assured. There are at present five members of the I. T. U. employed in the plant, besides a union pressman, and negotiations have been started that perhaps in the near future will lead to the extension of jurisdiction of Watsonville-Salinas Union to include the city of Monterey.

Judge R. W. Harrison, who has been secretary of Woodland Typographical Union No. 830 since its organization, is a candidate for postmaster of Woodland. The judge has the indorsement of the unions of Yolo County and his friends are active in boosting his candidacy by communicating with United States Senators Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel Shortridge and Congressman Charles F. Curry.



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THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

There has been little change in the situation so far as the workers are concerned in the railroad strike. The men are standing firmly in their position locally and are confident that before many days roll by there will be something definite regarding a settlement as advices from the East indicate that conferences have been held and that a tentative understanding has been reached as to terms of settlement.

Already the locomotives and other rolling stock of the railroad companies are being tied up for want of repairs and the situation is daily growing more serious in this respect, so that the yards are becoming jammed with defective cars.

The direct cause of the nation-wide shop men's strike is a wage-reduction decision by the Railroad Labor Board.

In a dissenting opinion the three labor members of the board declared that under this wage cut "the earnings of this large group of railroad employees will not provide the father of a family with as much food as is allowed convicts in the Cook County, Illinois, jail."

The labor members said that the board's wage policy, as shown by this and other decisions, was to build up a wage structure for the transportation industry which would rest upon no consideration of the human needs of the employees affected.

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"The majority," said the labor members, "have not considered the evidence on this point, nor have they met the issue raised. Their failure to give this, the most vital element, consideration and to inform the public impartially on the subject, vitiates the whole decision.

"The failure of the majority to consider the real merits of the case has created a wage structure which has no relation to any existing standards.

"The increasing antithesis between profits and just wages will result in a lower morale among the railroad employees; thus the present wage reductions will not result in economies and will prove contrary to the real needs of efficient and economical management.

"The majority have failed to carry out the function for which the Labor Board was created. Such decisions, containing no explanation of the process by which the majority arrived at the rates established, give the public an impression that these rates are not founded upon a careful consideration of the facts.

"In the light of the transportation act it is the clear duty of the board: First, to act as a constructive, impartial body in providing means whereby railroad employees can have their legitimate human needs satisfied without recourse to stoppages; and, second, to enlighten the public so that through the disordered state of unregulated industry and the confusion of propaganda, they shall be able to see the real facts as they affect the body politic. The decision in question fulfills neither of these duties.

"The undersigned must dissent from a decision which has ignored these witnesses, the human needs of these tens of thousands of families, which has given them not one word of answer. To them the statement that they are hypothetically 40 per cent or 30 per cent or 20 per cent better off than they were in December, 1917, or in any other period, must sound like a rather bitter jest."

POSITIONS OPEN IN STATE SERVICE.

A good opportunity to secure interesting employment in the service of the State is being offered to women in an examination now scheduled for the position of Special Agent of the State Industrial Welfare Commission. The duties of the positions are connected with the investigation of payrolls and other records of employment and of working conditions in various places of employment for women. Candidates must have had experience in work similar to that of the position. The salary range is from \$100 to \$175 a month.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John E. Downs of the carpenters, John Cosgriff of the laborers, William Forster of the machinists, James P. McGinty of the stationary engineers.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

160,000 Monte Cristo

Mild Havana Cigars

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES

On account of the agency being discontinued we were enabled to buy the entire factory stock at a tremendous sacrifice and are now offering them to you at HALF OFF.

Monte Cristo, 10c
size, each 5c
50 in box \$2.45

Monte Cristo Bon
Tons and Liber-

ties, 15c size, 50
in box \$3.45
2 for 15c

Monte Cristo Per-
fecto Finos,
12½c size, 4 for 25c
50 in box \$2.95

Monte Cristo Cor-

onas, Majestes
and Mercedes,
15c size, 3 for 25c
50 in box \$3.95

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS1300 Polk St.
820 Clement St.701 Shrader St.
Vallejo, Calif.

JENNY WREN

Spotless Food Stores
2765 Mission St. 2070 Mission St.

You can buy more groceries for a Dollar at Jenny Wren than at any store in San Francisco. We claim better quality, too, and quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Shop and Save at Jenny Wren

LIBERTY BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

Quality First

UNITED STATES
LAUNDRYTelephone
Market 1721Finest Work on Shirts
and CollarsThe States
Restaurant

MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 7, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell and Financial Secretary McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Ferry Boatmen—Wm. R. Chandler, vice C. W. Deal. Cigarmakers No. 238—R. Ricker, Roy Knox, C. Solomon. Stationary Firemen No. 86—James Coulsting, D. Foley, J. D. Faulkner. Stable Employees—Antone Carlson, vice E. C. Ferguson. Office Employees—Sylvain Rosenblum, Sidney J. Hester, Thomas Riley, Wm. A. Granfield, Wm. T. Bonsor. Garment Workers No. 131—Mrs. Kate Donovan, Mrs. Lizzie Poyzell. Cooks' Helpers No. 110—James Andrews, George P. M. Bowns, A. Watson, Al. Lang, Jos. Naughton, Wm. Mellenkpf, J. R. Perkins, Thos. Cook. Cemetery Employees—John Dempsey, Henry Bauer. Delegates Seated.

Communications—Filed—From United Garment Workers' Union of Cincinnati, requesting a demand for the Garment Workers' label when purchasing overalls, shirts, play-suits and clothing. From Metal Polishers of Little Falls, N. Y., with reference to unfair attitude of D. P. Harris, agent for Snyder Manufacturing Company, where members have been on strike for five months and requesting Council to write these unfair concerns.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, requesting assistance in straightening out their troubles with West, Elliott & Gordon, and Wreden's grocery stores.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Peninsula Bureau, with reference to the question of the divorcing of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of application of Retail Clerks for assistance in unionizing the stores of Frank and Cohen, the matter was laid over one week. The Secretary was instructed to reply to the query of the Los Angeles Labor Council relative to judicial and State candidates, that the Non-Partisan Political Committee of San Francisco will indorse local candidates, and will await the indorsement of the State Federation of Labor with respect to candidates for State offices. In the matter of communication from the Metal Polishers' Association, the Secretary was instructed to inform said Association that by reason of the indorsement of the strike by the International Union the matter had been taken out of the hands of the Labor Council. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Piggly Wiggly is still unfair; button for month of July is light grey. Waiters—Purchased 100 tickets for lecture by Mr. Foster, and donated \$25.00 for amnesty for political prisoners, also \$34.00 by subscription; White Lunches and Chriss' is still unfair. Federal Employees—Will receive bonus for fiscal year 1923; President has given greater retirement privileges. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; donated \$25.00 to Textile Workers. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the label on shirts as well as on overalls. Box Makers—No call for union-made cigar boxes. Stove Mounters—Are on strike. Stationary Firemen—Are not out; strike ballots will be counted at their headquarters July 10.

Label Section—Requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Brother J. B. Dale addressed the delegates and said the movement was growing strong in the South; also spoke on the great value of the union label.

New Business—The representative of the Steam Shovelmen's Union stated that they had two crews stripping coal in Illinois but had left on

account of broken agreement; the statement of Lewis regarding steam shovels untrue.

Moved that the Postal Clerks' Bill be indorsed and representatives in Congress requested to support same; carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Building Trades Council for the purpose of furthering the work of the union label. The Chair appointed the following: Delegates Noriega, Schlussel, Bowns, Desepte and Doyle.

Receipts—\$148.00. **Expenses**—\$56.10.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

W.M. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held July 5, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 by President Coakley, with all officers present except May McCullough and Chas. Mathers.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From May McCullough, announcing her resignation as Vice-President of the Section. Moved and seconded the resignation be received; carried.

Reports of Unions—Cooks No. 44 have changed their headquarters to 580 Eddy street. Waiters No. 30 will hold grand opening of their new headquarters tomorrow night. Grocery Clerks—Piggly-Wiggly Stores and White's Cash and Carry at Twenty-sixth and Castro are still unfair. Carpet Mechanics—Business is good; all members working. Glove Workers—Business is fair; ask a demand for label when buying gloves. Stablemen—Business is good; all members working. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 are still fighting White Lunch, Boos Bros., Clinton's, Sunset, Compton's and Chriss' at Sixth and Market still unfair. Hoisting Engineers—Business is good; all members working.

Reports of Committees—Token Committee reported progress. Bulletin Board Committee reported are still looking for new data for the board. Label Agent reported he visited 48 stores trying to get the Bell Brand collar; also that demand for label goods on the increase; appeared before eight Locals in regard to creating a demand for union-labeled goods. Moved and seconded report of the Label Agent be received; carried. Trustees reported favorable on bills, same ordered paid. Delegate Chas. Owens was elected as Vice-President of the Section. Brother Desepte reported a lively Label Section in Taft, which is composed of women.

New Business—Moved and seconded the suggestion of devising ways and means of holding mass meetings to be left in the hands of the Agitation Committee; carried.

Dues, \$15.00; Agent Fund, \$9.84; Total, \$24.84. Disbursements, \$34.25.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 9:50 to meet again on July 19, 1922.

"Demand labeled goods and see that the man or woman who waits on you has a union button."

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Eat
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
For Health
THREE CAKES A DAY
Fresh Daily at Your Grocer's

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

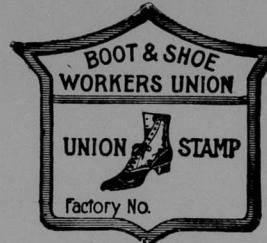


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World

GRANADA MARKET
761 Market Street
BAY CITY MARKET
1314 Ocean Ave.
25 Mason Street
San Francisco Unit Only

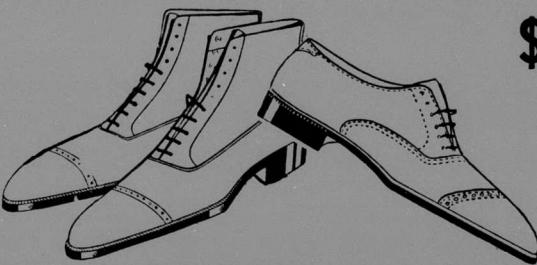
STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK

A GREAT SALE MEN'S SHOES

HIGH SHOES AND LOW SHOES—Down-to-the-minute styles in splendid wearing shoes. BLACK KID and CALF and TAN RUSSIA CALF. All style toes. Hand welt soles. Rubber and leather heels.

WORTH DOLLARS MORE THAN THE SALE PRICE

\$3 85
SALE
PRICE



\$3 85
SALE
PRICE

30
STYLES
TO
CHOOSE
FROM

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

ALL
SIZES
BUT NOT
IN
EVERY STYLE

Brief Items of Interest

R. E. Coleman, who is in San Francisco as the representative of the International Union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, denies that any members of the organization were working in the mines at Herrin, Ill., when the riot occurred in spite of the fact that newspaper stories sent out declared that some members of that organization were injured. He produces letters from International officials to prove that no members of his organization were employed in these mines or injured in the riots.

Thomas Rooney, former secretary of the San Francisco local of the Stationary Firemen and vice-president of the International some years ago, is now on the pension roll of the city, having reached the retirement age. He has for years been a fireman in the employ of the Park Commission. Mr. Rooney has earned the good fortune that has come to him and his friends are sending him well-wishes.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 238 has elected R. Ricker, Roy Knox and C. Solomon to represent the organization in the Labor Council during the next six months.

H. H. Stewart of Chicago, national organizer for the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, is in San Francisco. Stewart gave an interesting talk on the status of the labor movement throughout the country at the last meeting of the local union.

The Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco will send three delegates to the annual convention of the United Garment Workers of America, to be held in St. Joseph, Missouri, in October.

Thus far the candidates placed in nomination for this honor are Anna Culberson, Margaret Stump, Nellie Casey and Sarah Hagan. Nominations will be concluded at the next meeting of the union.

The first meeting of the Labor Day Committee was held in the Labor Temple last Saturday night and a discussion indulged as to the manner of celebrating the occasion this year, some delegates feeling that a Labor Day parade would be opportune at this time, while others contended that there should be no parade. A decision was reached favoring a celebration of the character of last year. Sub-committees were appointed and will report with definite recommendations at a later meeting of the full committee.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor gave the Labor Council a short but effective talk on the union label at the meeting last Friday night. Dale has an apt way of illustrating his meaning by telling stories, and the one he told Friday night brought forcibly to the attention of the delegates the absurd position assumed by many members of unions with relation to demanding the union label on the things they purchase. He declared the union label to be the most potent weapon in the hands of the organized toilers to promote the welfare of the movement and its individual units. His advice ought to be accepted and acted upon by all trade unionists.

The local Garment Workers' Union has elected Kate Donovan and Lizzie Poysell delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

FREE MUSIC LESSONS:—Notice to Union Labor Men—

To help you to educate your children in music I have arranged with best union music teachers to give, absolutely free, a course of lessons with each musical instrument purchased at \$50.00 or over, including Holton Band Instruments, World's Leading Make, for which I am Sole Distributor in this territory. Best credit terms. Union Labor Men, you need music in your homes. Purchase from a union man who has your interests at heart. Everything musical—including Pianos, Player Rolls, Sheet Music, etc. Phone Douglas 6627 330 Sutter St., S. F. LEIGH INGALSBE, Prop.—Member Local 6, A. F. of M. CALIFORNIA BAND INSTRUMENT CO. Phone Oakland 9203 575 14th St., Oakland

The Waiters' Union has contributed \$59 to the organization working for the release of all political prisoners in the United States.

The Cemetery Employees' Union has elected John Dempsey and Henry Bauer delegates to the Labor Council for the next six months.

A committee to further the interests of the union label has been appointed by George S. Hollis, president of the Labor Council, as follows: Anthony Noriega, George P. M. Bowns, W. G. Desepte, Michael T. Doyle, J. Schlussel, which will co-operate with a like committee to be appointed by Lawrence J. Flaherty, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Cracker Packers' Union of San Francisco, composed largely of girls, has donated \$25 to the striking textile workers of the New England States.

The Office Employees' Union has elected the following officers: President, Sylvain J. Rosenblum; vice-presidents, Lillie E. Anderson and Mabel Box; recording secretary and treasurer, Sidney J. Hester; financial secretary and business representative, William T. Bonsor; guide, Thomas Riley; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Sylvain J. Rosenblum, Sidney J. Hester, Thomas Riley, William A. Granfield, William T. Bonsor; delegates to Label Section, George Plato and Theodore Johnson.

The joint Labor Day Committee of the Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council has elected the following officers and sub-committees: George S. Hollis, chairman; Thomas Doyle, vice-chairman; secretaries, John A. O'Connell and A. G. Gilson; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; committee on speaker, William T. Bonsor, James W. Mullen, John Daley, Frank C. MacDonald, C. J. Quinn, Joseph Tuite; committee on entertainment, A. L. Noriega, W. G. Desepte, John A. O'Connell, Peter Magnani, Fred P. Nicholas, David Ryan; committee on decorations, George Cullen, M. T. Doyle, John A. O'Connell, J. E. Rickerts, J. B. Gallagher, Luke Rivara; committee on concessions, H. Lane, R. H. Baker, George Bowns, John Foran, P. J. Daley, Thomas Doyle.

After a conference with the management of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation the Boilermakers' Union was able to secure a satisfactory adjustment of their differences with that concern and the members of the union who were out on strike have returned to work. The strike has not yet been officially declared off, but it will be at the next meeting of the organization, according to statements of its officials. Under the agreement reached wages are to remain as they were at the time the strike was called and working conditions are to be changed but slightly, the Saturday half-holiday being conceded and double time for all time over eight hours on week days.

The working agreement of Butchers' Union 115 expires on August 24, and the organization has a committee at work drawing up a new one which will be submitted to the meeting of July 12th.

Patronize the
Quality Delicatessen
2046 Mission St., Bet. 16th and 17th
We Specialize in
SALADS and IMPORTED GOODS

Hoyt's
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market 1014 Market 22nd & Mission
Seventh and Market Geary & Fillmore